

THE DEWITT WALLACE INSTITUTE FOR THE
HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE FRIENDS

JULY 1, 2008 - JUNE 30, 2009

*Oskar Diethelm Library
Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar
Cornell Studies in the History of Psychiatry
Eric T. Carlson Memorial Grand Rounds*

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THE DEWITT WALLACE INSTITUTE FOR THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY

AN INTRODUCTION

The DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry is an inter-disciplinary research unit in the Department of Psychiatry of the Joan and Sanford I. Weill Medical College of Cornell University and The New York Presbyterian Hospital. Its objective is to carry out, encourage, and advise scholarship in a broad range of historical topics that are relevant to the present day theory and practice of psychiatry. Its basic activities include the Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar and the administering of the Oskar Diethelm Library.

The foundation of the Institute was laid in 1936, when Dr. Oskar Diethelm, Chairman of the Department of Psychiatry and Psychiatrist-in-Chief of the recently opened Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clinic, began assembling books and journals important to the history of psychiatry, convinced as he was of their value to clinicians. Stimulated by this growing resource, Dr. Eric T. Carlson formally launched the History of Psychiatry Section (as the Institute was originally known) in 1958, when he received a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health to pursue research into the history of American psychiatry. At the same time, Dr. Diethelm appointed him to a newly created position as Director of the Section.

Under the leadership of Dr. Carlson, the activities and collections of the History Section steadily expanded to serve a wide range of interests, from the educating of medical students and residents to the exchange of ideas among historically oriented scholars from many disciplines. In the early 1960s, Dr. Carlson instituted a biweekly research seminar, which in 1993 was renamed the Richardson Research Seminar in honor of the Richardsons' generous support.

When Dr. Diethelm retired in 1962, the Section's rare books library was named in his honor. The Oskar Diethelm Library now contains over 50,000 printed items, constituting the most comprehensive collection of its kind in the United States. Initially, the emphasis was on collecting British and American works from the 17th, 18th, and

19th centuries as well as Renaissance works in Latin. As the Library grew, however, it developed major collections dating from the 15th century in French, German and Italian, as well as acquired selected works in Arabic, Dutch, Hungarian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Swedish.

The Library now counts among its holdings nearly every edition of the monographs of such important figures as Emil Kraepelin, Sigmund Freud, Isaac Ray and Benjamin Rush. The Library holds significant collections in such areas as the history of hypnotism, psychoanalysis, the American mental hygiene movement, the temperance movement, as well as religious and medical debates on witchcraft, suicide, and sexual behaviors. There are also many early and rare first-person accounts of psychiatric illness, alcoholism, and drug abuse. The Library has the complete runs of several crucial and uncommon journals and an impressive collection of hospital and asylum reports of the 19th and early 20th centuries, amounting to more than 3,500 items.

Dr. Diethelm recognized the value of knowledge contained in early dissertations written for the medical degree in pre-Enlightenment Europe. He traveled throughout Europe to identify them in foreign repositories and collected what he could for the Library, eventually collating his work into his *Medical Dissertations of Psychiatric Interest before 1750* (Basel: Karger, 1971). The Library's collection of these theses now stands at nearly five hundred.

In 1976, the manuscript division of the Library was officially established, indicating its growing importance as a repository for the unpublished papers of many organizations and individuals vital to the history of psychiatry. The Library now houses over sixty manuscript collections. It is the official depository of such institutions as the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry, the American Psychoanalytic Association, and the Cheiron Society. Its holdings of the papers of D.W. Winnicott and David Levy make it an important resource for the study of child psychiatry and psychoanalysis. Through the generosity of Dr. Bernard L. Diamond, primary sources have been amassed relating to cases vital to the history of forensic psychiatry, such as the M'Naughton trial and the Guiteau trial. There are notable holdings related to the American mental hygiene movement, biological

psychiatry, and such renowned figures as Clifford Beers, Sigmund Freud, Morton Prince, William James, G. Stanley Hall, Johann Spurzheim, Andrew and George Combe, Herbert Spencer, August Forel, Francis Galton, S. Weir Mitchell, and Harry Stack Sullivan.

From its earliest days, numerous scholars have worked in the Oskar Diethelm Library, publishing their discoveries as articles or books. From the Renaissance psychiatry that Dr. Diethelm pursued and the early American psychiatry that Dr. Carlson explored, the topics of inquiry have multiplied. The list has grown to include biographies of psychiatrists, psychologists, and pioneers in mental hygiene; accounts of the development of child psychiatry and the changing attitude toward children; books on psychoanalysis and its reception in various parts of the world; histories of psychiatry during specific periods, of particular mental hospitals that epitomized the development of the field, as well as sub-specialties such as the treatment of alcoholism or schizophrenia; studies in legal psychiatry; topics in British, German, and French psychiatry; histories and analyses of ideas and concepts in psychiatry, psychology, and psychoanalysis; works on the relationship between psychiatry, literature and religion; as well as investigations of multiple personality disorders and hypnosis. There are also two published volumes of symposia sponsored by the Institute.

Dr. Carlson organized the Friends of the Oskar Diethelm Library in 1964, thus widening the Library's circle of interested and active supporters. Those who could not participate directly, but who recognized the value of the Library's programs, began to give generously to benefit the collections and support the scholars who use them. The Friends' regular membership has grown steadily, while larger grants from far-seeing individuals and foundations have permitted the awarding of fellowships, the acquisition of special collections, and the consolidation of historical materials from the New York Hospital's Westchester Division into the Library.

After the death of Ted Carlson in 1992, Dr. George Makari assumed the Directorship of the Institute. During his tenure, Dr. Makari has undertaken a number of initiatives, including the launching of the Cornell Studies in the History of Psychiatry book series, the inauguration of the Carlson Grand Rounds in the History of Psychiatry, the creation of specialized research working groups,

and the modernization and professional cataloguing of the ODL's holdings. In 1994, the Institute for the History of Psychiatry responded to the prospective razing of the Payne Whitney Clinic by moving the Oskar Diethelm Library to temporary quarters at the New York Academy of Medicine. The Library returned to the campus of Weill Medical College and the New York Presbyterian Hospital in the spring of 1999 where it now occupies state-of-the-art facilities. In 2003, Nathan M. Kravis was appointed Associate Director of the Institute. In 2009, in grateful recognition of longstanding support of The DeWitt Wallace - New York Hospital Fund, established in the New York Community Trust by the founder of Reader's Digest Association, Inc., the Institute was re-christened The DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry.



V.7.b.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

Historians tend to doubt the significance of events and the tyranny of the news as it hits again and again with all the force of the present. With ever-expanding technologies, this is no longer just the stuff of the daily paper, but also the blog and the tweet, however, it is not history. We search for the structures that frame such momentary passages and the rules that govern the chain of occurrences that stream through our days. A gift, a shot, a hidden letter: these may be turning points for a life, the twists of biography, but what can they offer in comparison to Francois Braudel's *longue durée*, or the law-like revelations of Karl Marx? And yet, how is such deeper significance to be found, except through events, the ephemera of our days?

A naming event took place this year, one that might seem to hold little significance even to the Friends of the Institute of the History of Psychiatry and the Oskar Diethelm Library. However it was momentous, for it marked over two decades of institution building. After the first meeting of the De Witt Wallace Reader's Digest Program Committee Members, the chairman of our department and Barklie McKee Henry Professor, Jack D. Barchas proposed that the Institute for the History of Psychiatry be renamed to honor DeWitt Wallace. The Committee included prominent outside consultants, Robert Freedman, MD and Charles F. Reynolds, III, MD, members of the medical college and hospital leadership, such as Laura L. Forese, MD, MPH and David P. Hajjar, PhD, and representatives from the New York Community Trust, Len McNally and Lorie A. Slutsky, as well as members of the hospital board and the broader community. The proposal was immediately welcomed and approved. All considered it very fitting given the critical support that the fund established by the Wallace family has provided for the growth and continuity of our institute. And so, it was decided that given the many years of past support and the clear vision that future support was part of the fund's mission, the name of DeWitt Wallace was added to ours. We will now be The DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry.

William Roy DeWitt Wallace was born in St. Paul, Minnesota in 1889. The son of a Macalester College professor, he enlisted in the Army in World War I and was wounded. While in bed recovering from his injuries in France, it is said that he devoured magazines. Upon returning to civilian life, he came up with the idea of a meta-magazine which condensed articles from elsewhere. In 1921, he was enthusiastically joined in the project by his new wife, née Lila Bell Acheson; that same year their subscription-only service commenced. By the 1930s, Reader's Digest had grown impressively, spreading across the U.S. and into many foreign language markets. Thanks to their success, in 1938, the Wallaces began to devote themselves to philanthropy, founding The Reader's Digest Foundation. The foundation has showered support on many in the arts and sciences. When in 1981, at the age of 91, DeWitt died and then three years later, Lila passed away at the age of 94, they had left behind them a formidable legacy. To cap this off, Lila bequeathed her shares of Reader's Digest to a trust of beneficiaries that included the Wallace's charities. One of those was our department of psychiatry. We are honored to have this record of charitable support associated with our Institute.

Throughout this Annual Report, you will find evidence of our many activities: lectures, seminars, articles and books. A new program for psychiatric residents called the Benjamin Rush Scholars Program has been founded. Library acquisitions continue as we support research from scholars around the world. Perhaps a historian would say that each in of themselves is not of great historical import, but together they form a cumulative effort built upon a structure that has been created and maintained for over half a century. Throughout its more than fifty years of sustained effort, The DeWitt Wallace Institute for the History of Psychiatry has provided an interdisciplinary meeting ground, a unique space for scholars, policy makers, and clinicians alike to examine and learn from psychiatry's past.

George J. Makari, M.D.

OSKAR DIETHELM LIBRARY

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Visitors

This year has been notable for a remarkable increase in the number of scholars making use of library resources. Visits by international guests have risen sharply; we've welcomed doctoral and post-doctoral researchers from Finland, Germany, France, Canada, and the United Kingdom in the past year. This rise in use is attributable to the library's visibility on the internet through our website, online catalog, and archival holdings list.

Donations

Dr. Bernard Landis donated a Szondi Test kit (Bern: Hans Huber, 1949) and a copy of Susan Deri's *Introduction to the Szondi Test* (New York: Grune & Stratton, 1949). This projective test, popular in the 1950s and 1960s, is now all but forgotten in the United States. Its development and use is described in more detail elsewhere in this report.

The published papers of Dr. William Karliner were donated to the library's archives by his daughter, Mrs. Phyllis Karliner Lashins, along with a financial donation to defray processing costs. Dr. Karliner (1910-2005), a native of Vienna, Austria, came to New York in 1938. He contributed much to the clinical development of ECT, working from Gracie Square and Hillside Hospitals and teaching at Albert Einstein College of Medicine.

Diane Richardson, M.L.S.

THE SZONDI TEST

Hungarian psychiatrist Lipot (Léopold) Szondi harbored a life-long interest in destiny, a preoccupation that was perhaps fitting for an individual who would experience first-hand some of the most powerful upheavals in modern European history. Born in 1893 in the waning Austro-Hungarian Empire, Szondi remained with his parents and thirteen siblings in the town of Nyitra until 1898, when his father moved the family to Budapest so that the children could be educated. Szondi excelled at school, and in 1911 he began formal academic training in medicine at Pazmany-Peter University in Budapest. World War I interrupted his studies, and for several years Szondi served as a medic, but in 1918 the Armistice released him again to his studies, and in 1919 he completed his medical degree in Budapest. For the following eight years he subsequently occupied academic posts in neurology and psychiatry at the Graf-Appanyi Polyclinic and the Budapest Hospital.

Szondi's years at the polyclinic are widely considered to constitute the first phase of his research, a time during which he investigated the psycho-biological constitution of the whole person. It was also a period during which Szondi sought to integrate genetic determinism and Freudian psychoanalysis—a synthesis that became the underpinning of his view of human behavior. Ultimately, he rested his theory heavily on genetic factors—specifically the influence of “latent recessive genes.” In 1951, Kaldegg summarized Szondi's outlook neatly:

Szondi holds that not only bodily characteristics but the whole mental make-up is transmitted by the genes, and he builds his doctrine entirely on the recessive genes. He says that the recessive genes, although prevented by the dominant partners from manifesting themselves in their natural way, are nonetheless active. They have to find an outlet; they are driving forces in us, and it is they who determine

our choices in love, friendship, profession, sickness and death.¹

Szondi developed a theory that man's fate is determined by the interplay of freedom and constraint. Constraint, according to Szondi, functions through genetically determined predisposition. Freedom operates through a human being's ability to transform by changing and making decisions. In the mid-1930s Szondi sought to investigate the roles of environment, heredity, and injury in causing childhood abnormalities, endeavoring to put together a register of families containing numerous abnormal children. Szondi insisted that he had discovered a new domain of psychodynamic life – “the familial unconscious” — situated between Freud's individual unconscious and Jung's collective unconscious. In addition to this work, he developed an alternative form of active analytic psychotherapy based upon his biological-dynamic theory which he called *Schicksalsanalyse*, “fate,” or “destiny” analysis.

The Szondi Test

The register proved too difficult to assemble. It was impossible to develop genealogical histories for every psychiatric patient, so in 1937 Szondi developed a test which he believed would identify a person's genetic determinants based on the principle of choice. Selecting photographs of patients in eight major psychiatric groups, Szondi asked the subject to express either sympathy or antipathy toward the images. The exercise assumed that the images of mentally ill individuals radically personified specific factors of the human drives.

The Szondi Test is a projective technique based on a subject's reaction to a series of forty-eight photographs of psychiatric patients. Szondi selected photographs of individuals with specific psychiatric diagnoses who came from families in which the same psychiatric condition was prevalent. Thirty of the forty-eight photographs were taken from



Wilhelm Weygandt's *Atlas und Grundriss der Psychiatrie*, published in 1901.

The forty-eight photographs were divided into six series, with eight pictures in each series. Each series contained portrait photos of patients exhibiting eight different diagnostic drive disorders:

- (h) Homosexual
- (s) Sadistic murderer
- (e) Epileptic
- (hy) Paroxysmal hysteria
- (k) Catatonic schizophrenia
- (p) Paranoiac
- (d) Manic-depressive depressive
- (m) Manic-depressive manic.

Szondi recommended that the test be administered six times to the subject, using each of the six series once, with at least 24 hours elapsing between each test period. The subject was to choose the two photos that she or he “liked” the most, along with the two photos that she or he “disliked” the most from each series. Thus, the subject has six opportunities to like, dislike, or ignore each class of pictures. The subject's subsequent pattern of twelve “like” and twelve “dislike” choices is represented by an eight dimensional profile. Each category is scored in terms of the drive intensity and the direction of selection.

Since the end of World War I, Budapest had been the scene of numerous revolutionary and counter-revolutionary actions, and in 1935 the government installed a proto-Nazi Fascist regime. A tightening noose of anti-semitic restrictions encircled Szondi and his family, forcing the psychiatrist to resign his position, and in 1944 to vacate his home. On May 15 of that year, the Nazi party began its systematic deportation of Hungarian Jews, imprisoning Szondi in the



concentration camp, Bergen-Belsen in June. Five months later he was unexpectedly released, and travelled on to Switzerland to make a new home.



The majority of Szondi's significant works were published in the post-war period, and the Szondi Test became popular in Europe and the United States. Although the test was initially criticized in different psychiatric and psychological circles, it gradually gained an important place as a projective technique, particularly in the 1950s and 1960s. Since the 1970s its popularity has declined, but it has not been completely discarded. The test has been used in Brazil, Japan, Hungary, Germany, Spain, France and the United States.²

In the United States, the adoption of the Szondi Test was greatly facilitated by Susan K. Deri, Ph.D. (1915-1983), a psychologist who taught at the City College of New York. Deri studied with Szondi in Budapest and later served as his assistant while he was developing the test. In 1949 she published *Introduction to the Szondi Test*, the first English language description of the technique. Deri diplomatically bypassed much of Szondi's genetic theory of mental disorders and substituted her own more acceptable theory about why the test worked. She wrote:

In my attempts to describe the basic physiologic processes involved in interpretation, I am going to use, besides Szondi's own theoretic concepts concerning the basic personality structure, many explanatory concepts borrowed from Freudian psychoanalysis and [Kurt] Lewin's vector psychology. I found the genetically noncommittal yet dynamic concepts of the Lewinian theory of personality organization extremely helpful in describing certain assumptions underlying the functioning of the Szondi Test.³

Although it has virtually disappeared in the United States, the Szondi Test still has advocates in Europe. An international Szondi Society was organized in 1959 and holds triennial symposiums. The Szondi Institute was established in Zurich in 1969, where it publishes the journal *Szondiana*.

In 2007, Dr. Bernard Landis donated a Szondi Test kit and a copy of Susan Deri's book to the Oskar Diethelm Library. In the accompanying note, Dr. Landis wrote "... Szondi was on to something. I was one of the few who tested it out thoroughly in the early '60s and to my surprise it was unfailingly accurate, even though to modern eyes it seems weird."⁴

Diane Richardson, M.L.S.

Footnotes

¹ A. Kaldegg, "An Account of the Szondi Test," *Journal of Mental Science* (1951) 97: 555-556.

² Richard A. Hughes, *Return of the Ancestor* (New York: Peter Lang, 1992): 4-6; Milton R. Machuca, "Faces of Madness: Seeing Abnormality through Photography," presented at the American Anthropological Association meeting, Temple University, Dec. 2, 1998.

³ Susan Deri, *Introduction to the Szondi Test* (New York: Grune & Stratton, 1949): 3-4.

⁴ Personal communication, Bernard Landis to George Makari, May 8, 2008.

NEW ACQUISITIONS AT THE ODL

BOOK REVIEW

A Mind Apart: Poems of Melancholy, Madness, and Addiction. Edited by Mark S. Bauer, Oxford University Press, 2009.

Poet and psychiatrist Mark Bauer has compiled an anthology of poems, spanning almost 650 years, all of which concern some aspect of mental disorder. That the editor would have had no trouble filling the pages of a respectably sized volume limiting himself to, say, the 18th century says a lot about the long-debated connection between verse and mental infirmity. Although the discourse on the matter has traded the lexicon of spiritual struggle for one of temporal-limbic connectivity, few would question that a connection does exist. In his introduction, Bauer notes that commentary on the subject dates to the ancient world: back in the fourth century B.C. Theophrastus asked why it was that “all those who have become eminent in philosophy, politics, poetry, or the arts are clearly melancholics?” The editor also discusses the dimensional approach to modern psychiatric diagnosis to provide the reader with a contemporary understanding of mental symptoms and disorders. Also included are biographical notes on each of the poets, highlighting clinical information where available.

There are over one hundred poets included in the volume and all the usual subjects are present and accounted for: medieval monks besotted with drink, love-sick courtiers, Elizabethan lunatics, bleary-eyed Laudanum sippers, shell-shocked war veterans, bedlamites, suicides and near-suicides, Duchesses and village idiots. There are philosophical treatises on solitude and loss, Jobian complaints to God, and an ode to that organ of dark humor, the spleen. There is also an ode to Menses by Edna St. Vincent Millay (“Just heaven consign and damn/To tedious Hell this body with its muddy feet in my mind!”); and even a cynical 17th century complaint about the futility of medical remedies for depression: “Tho’ the Physicians greatest Gains/Altho’ his growing Wealth he sees/Daily increased by Ladies Fees,/Yet does thou baffle all his

studious Pains” (Anne Finch, Countess of Winchilsea). The edition balances the work of both prominent and lesser-known poets. Bauer includes most of the poets one would expect—Plath, Lowell, Schwartz, Sexton, Sassoon, Roethke, Crane, Dickinson to name a few of the most famous poet-sufferers. He apparently decided to side-step Pound and the St. Elizabeth’s controversy (was he just nutty or really a nut?) but the range and quality of the selections are generally excellent. Fortunately, Bauer included one of the finest but lesser known 19th century poets, the indigent asylum dweller John Clare. No anthology on poetry and mental illness would be complete without Clare’s terse but powerful “I Am,” which is arguably the most poignant depiction of the isolation the depressive endures: “...there is neither sense of life nor joys,/But the vast shipwreck of my life’s esteems;/Even the dearest, that I love the best/Are strange—nay, rather stranger than the rest.”

Robert Goldstein, M.D.



IV.6.s.

ERIC T. CARLSON MEMORIAL GRAND ROUNDS

Fifteenth Annual Eric T. Carlson Memorial Grand Rounds

Sonu Shamdasani, Ph.D. on

“From Medicine to Psychotherapy:

Historical Reflections on the Genesis of a Profession”

Historian Sonu Shamdasani, our fifteenth Eric T. Carlson memorial speaker, is an eminent scholar on the role of Carl Jung in formation of modern psychology and psychotherapy. “After decades of myth making,” he writes in his 2003 book, *Jung and the Making of Modern Psychology*, “one question becomes more insistent: who was C.G. Jung?” It is a question that Dr. Shamdasani has pursued across a spectrum of research and award-winning publications, and one that he explored with the members of the Institute for the History of Psychiatry on April 1, 2009.

Dr. Shamdasani is currently a Research Associate of the Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine at University College, London. He also serves as a general editor of the Philomen Series, a set of volumes devoted to publishing Jung’s unpublished works. His academic background includes an MSc and a Ph.D. in the history of medicine and science from UCL/Imperial College. His first book, *Cult Fictions: Jung and the Founding of Analytic Psychology* (1998), utilized untouched archival materials to address the recent contentions that Jung’s work in the founding of psychology was in fact the formation of a religious cult. The book set Dr. Shamdasani’s career as a published scholar off to a strong start, winning the Gradiwa Prize for the best historical/biographical work from the National Association for the Advancement of Psychoanalysis the following year. In 2003, Shamdasani published a revised and much expanded version of his doctoral thesis, *Jung and the Making of Modern Psychology: The Dream of a Science*. Well-received, this book was followed in 2005 with the volume *Jung Stripped Bare, by his Biographers, Even*, a work examining the biographical projects of Jung’s lifetime. Reviewing the work in the *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, Tim

Pytell described the volume as a “succinct, well-researched, and well-documented book that traces previous biographers’ fabrications of a profoundly misleading image of the man.” Other publications include *Le Dossier Freud: Enquete sur l’histoire de la psychanalyse* (2006, forthcoming in English from Cambridge University Press), a historiography of psychoanalysis co-edited with Mikkel Borch-Jacobson.

Elegantly penned and widely regarded, Sonu Shamdasani’s work emerges from his conviction that in order to attain a grounded understanding of contemporary psychology, one must first examine its historical genesis. A period of archival work in the late 1980s demonstrated to the young scholar that an enormous gap existed between the published record of psychoanalysis and the unpublished – and largely unstudied – source material available on the topic. “Freudocentric legend had led to the complete mislocation of Jung’s work in intellectual history,” he notes. Contrary to popular theory, the most important figure in the origins of Jung’s work was *not* Freud. Since 1988, Dr. Shamdasani’s research and writing has worked to re-situate Jung’s intellectual process and impact within the history of psychology. To that end, his forthcoming edited volume, Carl Jung’s *The Red Book*, may be Dr. Shamdasani’s most exciting contribution yet. Between 1912 and 1918, Jung derived the original *Red Book* from a series of waking fantasies of himself which he later attempted to understand psychologically. Though the psychologist claimed that the *Red Book* formed the foundation of all his future work, the original manuscript has been sequestered in a Swiss bank vault, unavailable for study through the duration of the 20th century. In 1996, Dr. Shamdasani discovered a transcription of the text in a private archive, and arrived at the conclusion that it constituted “one of the most influential *unpublished* works in the history of psychology and psychiatry.” The work, published by W.W. Norton in a new volume edited by Shamdasani, has captured much attention from scholars of history, psychology, and psychoanalysis. An exhibition will be held about the book at the Library of Congress in Washington D.C. in 2010.

“A new Jung has coalesced in large part due to Dr. Shamdasani’s discoveries and writings,” remarked Dr. George

Makari as he introduced the speaker at the Carlson Grand Rounds. The lecture, entitled “From Medicine to Psychotherapy: Historical reflections on the genesis of a profession,” opened with the question, “What is psychotherapy?” and traced a path forward through practices from the early nineteenth century to the turn of the twentieth. No definition is currently dominant of psychotherapy, noted Dr. Shamdasani. It is a discipline in search of a history, but one whose identity is at the same time constituted by history. To understand something of the nature of psychotherapy, it would thus be productive to look at how it became a profession. “Psychotherapy,” warned Dr. Shamdasani, “was anything but distinct. It has always been a set of transactions.”

At the Richardson Seminar, Dr. Shamdasani shifted his thoughts on the genesis of psychotherapy to the specific practices of Carl Jung. In his lecture, “From Mediumship to Psychology: Jung’s psychiatric paradigm cases revisited,” Shamdasani described Jung’s path through spiritualism. In 1896, after the death of his father, Jung developed an interest in the Spiritualism that was sweeping across the United States. For several years he took part in séances, but gradually became disillusioned and converted to a natural scientific outlook. “Disillusionment hit at the center of Jung’s epistemology,” noted Shamdasani, going on to describe the way in which Jung subsequently applied the natural sciences as well as his understanding of mediumship to an interpretation of dementia praecox. Such re-visitations became a pattern for Jung. At each stage of his career he was known to re-read and re-interpret a prior case. “One is left with a seriality of accounts leaving perplexity as to what really did happen,” remarked the speaker. His comments helped to stir the intrigue of the audience, which after the lecture engaged in spirited discussion about the influences of spirituality on Jung, and in turn the influence of Jung on psychotherapy.

Megan J. Wolff, M.P.H.

RICHARDSON HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY SEMINAR

SEMINAR PROGRAM DIRECTOR'S REPORT

The Richardson Seminar this past year continued its tradition of featuring a wide variety of speakers at different stages of training and research presenting on a richly diverse group of subjects. We heard from independent scholars as well as tenured professors, from New Yorkers and Californians as well as Brits-currently-residing-in-Turkey, and on topics from Freud to physiognomy. We were highly fortunate to have as our fourth annual Aaron Esman lecturer the psychoanalyst Alexander Stein, Ph.D., who spoke to us about the how one might conceptualize a psychoanalytic perspective on music, and how principles of music theory might in turn enrich our ability to hear the private mental experience of our patients. Peter Swales graced us with a return visit to present on Salvador Dali, snail shells, and psychoanalysis; Zvi Lothane, M.D., came back to speak on Freud, Schreber, and Jung; and a third repeat guest was Timothy Pytell, Ph.D., who shared with us some of his current research pertaining to Holocaust survivor literature. Early-career scholars Deborah Doroshow, M.D./Ph.D. candidate, and Sharrona Pearl, Ph.D., as well as more senior colleagues such as Gerard P. Smith, M.D., and Alan Gurwitt M.D., also spoke. Our annual Carlson lecturer was Sonu Shamdasani, Ph.D.

We remain, as ever, indebted to our speakers for trekking to us from far and wide to share the fruits of the scholarship. We also must emphatically register our appreciation for the continued vital contribution to the seminar that is the enthusiastic and dedicated attendance of the attendees, whose energetic engagement of the speakers during the invariably spirited Q & A portion of the talk consistently deepens and amplifies the presentation. Lastly, I want to acknowledge a large debt of thanks to my predecessor, Nathan Kravis, M.D. He not only helped shepherd me from the role of interested medical student-participant to eventual section

membership and my current role, but very generously offered to extend his directorship for six months to cover my maternity leave in the spring of 2008. More importantly, he recruited the previous three and a half years' worth of fascinating and accomplished scholars to fill our program schedule and delight our attendees.

Mallay Occhiogrosso, M.D.



II.5.d.

SEMINAR PRESENTATIONS, 2008-2009

September 3

Joel Whitebook, Ph.D., Columbia University

"Freud, Fliess and Jung: Conflict and Creativity in the Development of Psychoanalysis"

September 17

H. C. Erik Midelfort, Ph.D., University of Virginia

"Demons and the History of Psychiatry: The Strange Contribution of Johann Joseph Gassner"

October 1

Francis Baudry, M.D., New York Psychoanalytic Institute

"A Missed Opportunity: Winnicott's Presentation at the New York Psychoanalytic Institute in November 1968"

October 15

Noga Arikha, Ph.D., Independent Scholar

"Humoural Passions and Patient Care"

November 5

Peter Swales, Independent Scholar

"Narcissus Revisited: Psychoanalysis Meets Morphology"

November 19

Jean-Michel Rabaté, Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania

"The Color of Lies"

December 3

Gerard P. Smith, M.D., Weill Cornell Medical College

"Pavlov's Nobel Prize: A Case Study of Science and Advocacy"

January 7

Alexander Stein, Ph.D., National Psychological
Association for Psychoanalysis
"Auscultating the Mind: Toward a Consilience of Music
and Psychoanalysis"

February 4

Chris Lane, Ph.D., Northwestern University
"The Surprising History of Passive-Aggressive Personality
Disorder"

February 18

Deborah Doroshow, M.D./Ph.D. Candidate, Harvard
University/Yale University
"Evaluating Psychotherapy: Hans Eysenck, Therapeutic Efficacy,
and the Search for Objectivity in Psychiatry"

March 4

Andrew Fearnley, Doctoral Candidate, University of Groningen
"The Rise of Psychiatric Epidemiology & the Emergence of
Racial Categories, 1920-1980"

March 18

Timothy Pytell, Ph.D., University of California, San Bernardino
"Oedipal Tension and Group Laughter: Reconsidering Primo
Levi and Tasdeuz Borowski"

April 1

Sonu Shamdasani, Ph.D.
Eric T. Carlson Memorial Lecture: Grand Rounds
"From Medicine to Psychotherapy: Historical reflections on the
genesis of a profession"

Richardson Seminar

"From Mediumship to Psychology: Jung's psychiatric
paradigm cases revisited"

April 15

Zvi Lothane, M.D., Mount Sinai School of Medicine
"Freud, Schreber, and Jung -- what did they create:
religion or science?"

May 6

Alan Gurwitt, M.D., Boston Psychoanalytic Society and
Institute
"Clifford W. Beers and the Clinic that is his legacy"

May 20

Sharrona Pearl, Ph.D., Annenberg School for
Communication, University of Pennsylvania
"Through a Mediated Mirror: The Photographic
Physiognomy of Dr. Hugh Welch Diamond"



III.4.m.



WORKING GROUPS IN THE HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY



WORKING GROUP ON PSYCHOANALYSIS AND THE ARTS

The Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Arts continued to have lively readings and discussions. Several this year centered on the question of truth in narratives of various types—in memoir (Rev. Curt Hart discussed work in progress on the memoir of Honor Moore; Dr. Arnold Cooper led a discussion of Barack Obama’s *Dreams from my Father*), in fiction (Dr. Hilary Beattie led a discussion of Kafka’s “Letter to his Father,” juxtaposed with his short story “The Judgment”), and in the telling of history (Prof. Rosemary Stevens presented her current research on Charles R. Forbes and the Veteran Bureau Scandal of the 1920’s—a presentation she titled “History as Fiction”). At our first meeting of the year, Dr. Samantha Boardman led a discussion of *The Great Gatsby*, and at our last meeting, Dr. Aaron Esman discussed two short stories with similar themes—Turgenev’s “First Love” and Maupassant’s “Yvette.”

Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D.

WORKING GROUP ON HISTORY OF PSYCHOANALYSIS

The Working Group the History of Psychoanalysis began the year with a discussion led by Ted Shapiro on the value of the case history, examining Patrick Mahony's article, "Freud's Cases: Are they Valuable Today?" (*IJP* 1993) and Robert Michels' piece, "The Case History" (*JAPA* 2000). For the following meeting, Nathan Kravis brought the group's attention to a pair of articles by V.W. Swayze and Mical Raz presenting an historical overview of psychosurgical procedures before antipsychotics. In December, Robert Michels led the group in a discussion of a provocative paper presented recently before the British Psychoanalytic Society entitled *Why Psychoanalysis Has No History*, by Elisabeth Young-Bruehl and Murray Schwartz. Multiple meetings in the spring considered material from George Makari's book, *Revolution in Mind* (2008), and in April, Aaron Esman facilitated a discussion on aspects of the work of David Rapaport. Leonard Groopman brought the year's proceedings to a conclusion in May by asking the group to read the introductions to Fritz Stern's 1977 work, *Gold and Iron: Bismarck, Bleichroder, and the Building of the German Empire* and Bernard Bailyn's *The Ordeal of Thomas Hutchinson* (1974), as well as the forward to Alexis de Tocqueville's classic, *The Old Regime and the French Revolution*.

George J. Makari, M.D.

WORKING GROUP ON THE HISTORY OF NEUROSCIENCE

The Working Group on the History of Neuroscience entered its fourth year of meetings to engage in historical readings intended to stimulate discussions on past and current issues in neuroscience. Dr. George Makari, Dr. Francis Lee, Dr. Ted Shapiro, and Dr. Gerry Smith came together to discuss early twentieth century themes of language acquisition and brain development.

Francis Lee, M.D.



I.3.p.

RESEARCH FACULTY & ALUMNI

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George J. Makari, M.D.	Director
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Megan J. Wolff, M.P.H.	Administrative Assistant
Anna M. Antonovsky, Ph.D.	
Michael Beldoch, Ph.D.	
Samantha Boardman, M.D.	
Daria Colombo, M.D.	
Norman Dain, Ph.D.	(Rutgers University)
Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D.	
Aaron H. Esman, M.D.	
Joseph J. Fins, M.D., F.A.C.P.	
Lawrence Friedman, M.D.	
William A. Frosch, M.D.	
Robert Goldstein, M.D.	
Gerald N. Grob, Ph.D.	(Rutgers University)
L. C. Groopman, M.D., Ph.D.	
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Anne Golomb Hoffman, Ph.D.	(Fordham University)
Nathan M. Kravis, M.D.	
Barbara Fass Leavy, Ph.D.	(Queens College, CUNY)
Robert Michels, M.D.	
Doris B. Nagel, M.D.	
Mallay Occhiogrosso, M.D.	
Louis A. Sass, Ph.D.	(Rutgers University)
Theodore Shapiro, M.D.	
Paul E. Stepanisky, Ph.D.	
Rosemary A. Stevens, Ph.D., M.P.H.	
Barbara Stimmel, Ph.D.	
Craig Tomlinson, M.D.	(Columbia University)
Siovaahn A. Walker, Ph.D.	

All have appointments at or are employed by Weill Cornell. If a member's primary academic position is elsewhere, it is given in parentheses.

FACULTY NEWS

Anna M. Antonovsky, Ph.D., continues her interest in how psychoanalytic approaches try to understand and illuminate intensities of motivation and experience. In this context she has become more attentive to differences between thinkers that seem to align with differences in the culture and tradition of their respective national communities of origin. How real these differences are and whether they tilt communication toward dialogue or toward a cacophony of tongues may have been a question Dr. Antonovsky implicitly raised in her participation in the Institute's Working Group on the History of Psychoanalysis. The conversation continues -- here and in her other affiliations: IPTAR, the White Institute, and the IPA.

Michael Beldoch, Ph.D., is an active member of the Working Group on the History of Psychoanalysis. He continues to work as a Clinical Professor at Weill Cornell Medical College.

Samantha Boardman, M.D., plans to teach a case history class for medical students this fall. She continues to be an active participant in the Institute's seminars and working groups.

Daria Colombo, M.D., moved to Seattle, where she is an Assistant Professor at the University of Washington and a member of the Seattle Psychoanalytic Institute. She is establishing her private practice and supervising residents from the psychiatry department. She was selected to be on the editorial board of *JAPA* from 2010-2012.

Norman Dain, Ph.D., carries on in his retirement, donating materials from time to time from his research files to the Oskar Diethelm Library.

Katherine Dalsimer, Ph.D., is Associate Professor of Psychology in the Dept. of Psychiatry, Weill Medical College, where she teaches

and supervises residents doing long-term psychodynamic psychotherapy. Within the Institute for the History of Psychiatry, she is coordinator of the Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Arts.

Aaron H. Esman, M.D., led the discussion of David Rapaport's paper on activity and passivity for the Working Group on the History of Psychoanalysis on April 8, 2009. On April 22, 2009, he guided a discussion within the Working Group on Psychoanalysis and the Arts about stories by Turgenev and de Maupassant. Additionally during the year, he taught in the first-year Cornell Medical College course on the Physician and Society. In January he gave a Grand Rounds talk at Montefiore Hospital in January on "The Artist as Mental Patient."

Joseph J. Fins, M.D., became Senior Attending Physician at the Rockefeller University Hospital this year, and also joined the Board of Trustees of the American College of Physicians Foundation. He was pleased to deliver lectures at the Berman Institute of Bioethics, the Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins Medical Institute, and West Virginia University, as well as at his *alma mater*, Wesleyan University. In addition, Dr. Fins became a member of the editorial boards of *Neuroethics*, MIT's series in basic bioethics, and the *Cambridge Dictionary of Bioethics*. He served as associate editor of *Biomed Central* and *Research Notes Medical Ethics*, and was the guest co-editor of a special section of the *Cambridge Quarterly of Healthcare Ethics*. Lastly, Dr. Fins has been honored this year to receive election to the American Osler Society, and to receive a five-year grant from the Buster Foundation.

Lawrence Friedman, M.D., is on the Faculty of the N.Y.U. Psychoanalytic Institute, where he is an Advisor on its Curriculum Committee, and a member of its Curriculum Revision Committee. He is on the Board of Directors of the Psychoanalytic Association of New York. He teaches hermeneutics at the Columbia University Psychoanalytic Institute. In the American Psychoanalytic Association, he serves on the Program Committee and the Project

for Innovation in Psychoanalytic Education. He is a member of the Editorial Board of *Psychoanalytic Inquiry*, and the *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, for which he serves also on the Board of Directors. He is an Editorial Consultant for *Psicoterapia e Scienze Umane*.

William A. Frosch, M.D., Professor Emeritus, continues to devote attention to a selection of the eighteenth century papers presented at the Royal Society.

Robert Goldstein, M.D., remains a member of the voluntary faculty at Weill-Cornell, and a valued participant in the Institute for the History of Psychiatry. He is conducting back-ground research for a future paper on the genetics of criminality.

Gerald N. Grob, Ph.D., continues in his role as the Henry E. Sigerist Professor of the History Emeritus at Rutgers University, delivering occasional invited lectures around North America. He presented a talk entitled, "Deinstitutionalization: Policy Failure or Success?" to the psychiatry grand rounds at Harvard Medical School in June, and again at the conference on Mental Health Care in America in Akron, Ohio, this past April. In June he delivered a talk entitled "Morbidity and Mortality in 20th Century America: The Enigma of Explanation," before the International Society for the History of the Behavioral and Social Sciences in Toronto, Canada.

Anne Golomb Hoffman, Ph.D., published an essay, "Archival Bodies," in *American Imago* in the spring 2009; this article originated in a presentation to the Richardson Seminar. Her pre-circulated essay, "Letter to My Father: Readings in European Jewish Masculinities," was the subject of discussion at the Ginor Seminar in Modern Jewish Literature at the Jewish Theological Seminary. Prof. Hoffman organized a panel on "Freud, Jewishness, Gender" at the annual meeting of the Association for Jewish Studies in December in Washington, D.C. She presented a paper on "Freud's 'Jewish' Narrative" at the panel.

Nathan Kravis, M.D., Associate Director of the History Institute, teaches and supervises at Cornell and Columbia. He serves on the editorial board of the *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* and is an editorial reader for the *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*. In January 2009 he passed the duties of program director of the Institute's Richardson Research Seminar along to Mallay Occhiogrosso MD.

Barbara Fass Leavy, Ph.D., will soon be publishing her latest book, *The Fiction of Ruth Rendell: Ancient Tragedy and the Modern Family*. Much of its content has been the subject of presentations to the Institute: Freud, Jung, and the Electra Complex; the neglect of Jocasta as subject of her own story; and the minor controversy among Freudians concerning the ancient story of Chryssipus. The Acknowledgments to the book include gratitude to the Institute for listening to these presentations and for feedback for a work in progress. Leavy also continues to write reviews and features for *Cabaret Scenes*, an entertainment magazine.

George J. Makari, M.D., is the Director of the Institute for the History of Psychiatry, as well as Associate Professor of Psychiatry at Cornell, and Adjunct Associate Professor at Columbia and Rockefeller Universities. Dr. Makari supervises electives in the history of psychiatry with Cornell medical students, and teaches aspects of the history of psychoanalysis and psychiatry to Cornell's psychiatry residents. In addition to this work, he serves on numerous editorial boards including *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*, *Academic Psychiatry*, *History of Psychiatry*, *Psychiatrie*, *Sciences Humaines*, *Neurosciences*, *American Imago*, and *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*. He also serves as co-editor of the Cornell Studies in the History of Psychiatry book series. Dr. Makari's book, *Revolution in Mind: the Creation of Psychoanalysis*, was released in paperback in January in the United States. His lectures on the volume this year included presentations to the New Jersey Psychoanalytic Society, the American Institute for Psychoanalysis, the William Alanson White Institute, the American Psychoanalytic Association, the 92nd Street Y, the Institute for Psychoanalytic Training and Research, the Columbia Psychoanalytic Center, and the École Normale Supérieure

and L'Institut de Psychologie-Université Paris-Descartes. He also presented at the Rappaport-Klein Study Group, and the Mt. Sinai Medical Center..

Robert Michels, M.D., spoke at the 9th International Neuropsychanalysis Congress in Montreal, the 7th Delphi International Psychoanalytic Symposium, the Tampa Bay Psychoanalytic Society, served as a discussant on a panel and chaired a discussion group on “Psychodynamic Problems in Organizations” at the annual meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association, discussed a paper at the Association for Psychoanalytic Medicine, and participated in a debate at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association. Dr. Michels is a member of IHOP's Working Group on the History of Psychoanalysis. He is Joint Editor-in-Chief of *The International Journal of Psychoanalysis*, Deputy Editor of *The American Journal of Psychiatry*, and is active on the editorial boards of *Psychiatry* and *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*.

Doris B. Nagel, M.D., continues work on a history of the diagnosis and treatment of schizophrenia in the U.S. in the first half of the twentieth century, as seen through a detailed biographical study and case history of one wealthy patient, evaluated and treated for over forty years by a large number of eminent psychiatrists. She is also a member of the Institute's Annual Report Committee.

Mallay Occhiogrosso, MD, is an instructor in psychiatry at Weill Cornell Medical College and an assistant attending psychiatrist at New York Presbyterian Hospital. She is currently the director of the Richardson History of Psychiatry Research Seminar and also does clinical research in women's mental health and personality disorders.

Louis A. Sass, Ph.D., spent the year 2008-2009 on sabbatical in Paris, where he had an appointment as visiting professor at the Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology (IHPST, *Institut d'histoire et de philosophie des sciences et des techniques*). The institute is associated with University of Paris, CNRS, and

Ecole Normale Supérieure. During the academic year, Dr. Sass gave around 20 invited lectures at academic conferences and academic departments – in Paris, in other cities in France, and in Denmark, Spain, Norway, Italy, England, and Switzerland. These include talks at the University of Cambridge UK, the *Collège de France* and *École Normale Supérieure* in Paris, and the psychiatry departments of the Universities of Heidelberg and Lausanne.

Theodore Shapiro, M.D., is Professor Emeritus in Psychiatry at Weill Cornell Medical College. He serves as the director for the Sackler Program for Infant Psychiatry at the medical college, where he also teaches PGY3s. In addition, Dr. Shapiro is an instructor in the Child and Adolescent Program.

Rosemary A. Stevens, Ph.D., M.P.H., continued working on the beginnings of the veterans' health care system after World War I, drawing from a wide variety of primary sources. Veterans' Affairs history has not yet received the attention it deserves. Her current focus is on the policies and individuals that shaped what was then the Veterans' Bureau (1921); and indeed they are an interesting crew. Dr. Thomas Salmon was involved, and psychiatric services were to the fore. A chapter for a book on veterans' policy edited by Stephen Ortiz is in draft. Health reform having stimulated much interest in American politics during the year, she was specially pleased to publish an article on the making of the United States health care industry in the journal *Social History of Medicine*.

Barbara Stimmel, Ph.D., has been serving as an editorial reader at the *Psychoanalytic Quarterly*. She gave a paper to the Mt. Sinai Faculty Conference in June, 2009, and in November, she presented the psychiatry Grand Rounds at Lincoln Hospital.

Siova A. Walker, Ph.D., received her doctorate in European History from Stanford University in June 2008 and is now Program Officer & Special Assistant to the President at the Social Science Research Council. Her professional area of expertise is the pre-modern history of moral philosophy and psychology, as well as

the development and organization of pre-modern social care institutions. Dr. Walker wrote extensively about these subjects in her dissertation, "From Description to Prescription: Twelfth Century Medicine for Psychological and Social Health," and continues to pursue this line of research as a visiting scholar with the Institute for Public Knowledge at New York University. At present, she is completing several articles on medieval psychology, positive psychology and the role of "the quest" in medieval accounts of psycho-social development.



II.4.b.

ALUMNI NEWS

Daniel Burston, Ph.D., continues to chair the Psychology Department at Duquesne University. Last September he conducted an interview with Andrew O'Mahoney for the radio program "Dialogue" on the contemporary relevance of the ideas of Erich Fromm, Erik Erikson and R.D.Laing. It was broadcast on RTE - Irish National Radio - on September 29, 2009.

Hannah S. Decker, Ph.D., continues to work on her book manuscript on the making of DSM-III, to be published by Oxford University Press. She is still teaching history full-time at the University of Houston.

Eric J. Engstrom, Ph.D., fellow (2000-2001), is currently a research associate in the department of history at the Humboldt University in Berlin, Germany. This past academic year, he and several other colleagues were awarded a three-year, 2.5 million dollar federal grant to establish a research unit on "Cultures of Madness in Berlin, 1870-1930." He is also a member of a work-group at the Max-Planck-Institute for Psychiatry in Munich. There he is editing the papers of the German psychiatrist Emil Kraepelin and publishing a multi-volume edition of his works, with volume seven on the First World War having just appeared in print this June. He presented papers at conferences in Berlin, London, Munich and Estonia.

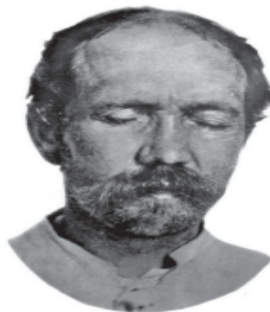
Kathleen W. Jones, Ph.D., (fellow 1982-1985), continues to teach in the Department of History and the graduate program in Science, Technology and Society at Virginia Tech. This year she published "The Thirty-Third Victim: Representations of Seung Hui Cho in the Aftermath of the 'Virginia Tech Massacre'" in the *Journal of the History of Childhood and Youth* 2 (Winter 2009): 64-82.

Stephen Kern, Ph.D., fellow (1966-1970), continues to teach in his area of specialization, modern European cultural and intellectual history, at Ohio State University. Dr. Kern remains particularly

interested in childhood, psychoanalysis, modernism, phenomenology, and the histories of philosophy, literature, art, and narrative.

FELLOW NEWS

Dr. James Wilk, Ph.D., of the University of Oxford was welcomed this year as a visiting fellow at the Institute for the History of Psychiatry. Wilk's research interests include the "interactional view," which first emerged in psychoanalytic circles in the UK and US in the years following WWII, particularly amongst psychoanalysts working in in-patient psychiatric settings, and later in group-analytic work and in the early days of family therapy. While on sabbatical from Oxford, Wilk has been working as a Visiting Scholar at the Austen Riggs Center, Stockbridge, MA and now here at the Institute, investigating the historical and conceptual obstacles to integrating interactional and mainstream psychoanalytic perspectives.



I.8.by.

THE BENJAMIN RUSH SCHOLARS PROGRAM

In 2008, IHOP inaugurated the Benjamin Rush Scholars Program, which is offered to a highly qualified and motivated incoming psychiatry resident who foresees a future career in scholarship or mental health policy. In addition to normal clinical training, the Rush Scholar will embark on a parallel track of study intended to give this individual expertise in the history of psychiatry, neuroscience and the behavioral sciences. The director of the scholarship is Dr. George Makari. Selected faculty include Drs. Nathan Kravis, Leonard Groopman, and Rosemary Stevens. Potential mentors for research include Drs. David Hamburg, Beatrix Hamburg, Robert Michels, Jack D. Barchas, and Theodore Shapiro.

The 2008 Rush Scholar is Alexandra C. Sacks. Dr. Sacks is a PGY II resident in Psychiatry at New York-Presbyterian Hospital/ Weill Cornell Medical Center. During PGY I year, her bi-monthly tutorials with advisor Dr. George Makari focused on readings in history of science and historiography. PGY II readings have focused on history of medicine and history of psychiatry. During her PGY I year she coauthored an article with Dr. Makari, "Freud in the New World" in the *American Journal of Psychiatry*, June 2009. Alexandra has a clinical interest in women's mental health and has coauthored two book chapters in that topic. She graduated from the Mount Sinai School of Medicine via the Humanities and Medicine Program, and Phi Beta Kappa from Amherst College, where she majored in English. She has also worked in journalism for the *New York Times* and the *Charlie Rose Show*.

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* Partial Bibliography



I.7.m.

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